The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,633.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For Year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	26 0
including postage	„	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	13 0
including postage	„	18 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	3 8
Third Ditto	„	3 3
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	„ 7 As.	per line.
Second Ditto	„ 4 „	„
Third and succeeding	2 „	„

In this native language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

M[illegible]IDMENT—May 18th, on the Esplanade, the wife of Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, of a son.

DEATH.

FRAZER—May 15th, of Pneumonia, Mr. Frederick Fraz[illegible] Major 40th Regiment N. I., much regretted by the Officers of the Regiment.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers once a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	22nd	6th
„ Bunder Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	24th	8th
„ Lingah	13th	26th	„ Bunder Abbas	25th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	5th	20th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched, as above, on 17th May.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intercoursing cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve days after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P., Commander W. McCallum, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 6 P. M. following morning, this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Intercharging by the steamer of the 1st, passengers and cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) have contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calicut	1 and 15
„ Goa	2 „ 16	„ Cochin	4 „ 18
„ Naracul	5 „ 19	„ Vizagapatam	6 „ 20
„ Tuticorin	8 „ 22	„ Coconada	9 „ 23
„ Cochin	11 „ 25	„ Madras	10 „ 24
„ Galle	12 „ 26	„ Nagapatam	11 „ 25
„ Negapatam	13 „ 27	„ Galle	13 and 27
„ Madras	15 „ 30	„ Colombo	14 „ 28
„ Coconada	17 „ 2	„ Tuticorin	16 „ 29
„ Vizagapatam	18 „ 3	„ Naracul	17 and 1
„ Calicut	20 „ 5	„ Goa	19 „ 4
„ Mangalore	21 „ 6	Arrive Bombay	20 „ 5

The Steamers are of 1,025 tons, 400 H.P., Commander P. Lund and as a rule on the 1st and 15th of every month, from the last name to the Persian Gulf, with the ports of Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, passengers for these ports will be landed at Goa, and for Mangalore, six miles in the Harbour, water to stations on shore.

Passengers and cargo from Bombay on the 15th of the month will be landed at Galle and the steam of the 1st following, passengers and cargo with the Steamer for Moulmein can proceed by the same steamer to the Rangoon mail steamer, which is expected as a rule on the 1st or 2nd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Buoys:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Corun.	Colva.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder to the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Colva Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Colva every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Sat.	Cochin	Sunday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cananore	Monday.
Compta	Monday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cananore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Thursday.
Calicut	Thursday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Thursday.	Ratnagherry	Friday.
Cochin	Friday.	Bombay	Sat.

The Steamer "RANJANING," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—

May 2nd and 24th.
June 9th and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about the end of May.)

NOTICE.—The fine ship "GLOUCESTER," Captain Burgess, has superior Accomodation for a few passengers. For particulars apply to

BELL, VENTZ AND LUCIUS, Agents,
For Captain and Owners ship *Gloucester*.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

MESSRS. MACINDOE, ROGERS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE to all the CREDITORS, who have signed the Trust Deed that they are required forthwith to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned, and to prove the same before the 14th August 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their Claims within the time above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Dated, Bombay, 27th April 1867.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Markers.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

CHINA TEAS.—By the last China Mail a Consignment of TEAS, of the new season, and of the same especial selection and qualities as have hitherto met with such high approval.

FINEST SOUCHONG.
„ SOUCHONG AND HYSON.
„ SOUCHONG PEKOE AND HYSON.
„ POUCHONG.
„ FLOWERY PEKOE.
„ ORANGE PEKOE.
„ HYSON.

Impackets of 1 lb. and boxes of 7 lbs. each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CLARENDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Clarendon*.
Bombay, 9th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at this risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "DAPHNE," from London, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Mills will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "ALICIA," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are requested to note that this Vessel was compelled to put into Cochin in consequence of being dismasted at sea, and certain expenses having been incurred, which will form a general average account of which, however, cannot at present be ascertained, consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and to produce their Bills of Lading for our inspection, with a declaration of the value of their respective goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 10 per cent. on the declared value.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Alicia."

Bombay, 14th May 1867.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay the several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY G. AMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

SAWERS,
Operator and General Manager.

PURE MILK.—GRIMWADE'S DESICCATED MILK, has been for many years past in large demand for its purity and freedom from adulteration, and has repeatedly elicited the highest commendations of the Faculty. It is largely employed in Government Invalid Troop Ships, and for the preparation of Infant's food is unquestionably of great value.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.—A large addition to stock, received by a recent Overland Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

धी बोम्बे कमरशीअल असोशीअेशन लीमीटड
लीक्वीडेशनमां.

धी वांने कमर्शीअल असोसीयेशन लीमीटेड
इन लीकवीडेशन.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

To consider the accounts of the Liquidators showing their Acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted since the Resolution to wind up the Company was confirmed.

JAMES BOGIE,
लष्मीदास भीमजी.
LUKHMIDASS KHIMJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th May.

HOT SEASON.—Every TRAVELLER, who values his health, should provide himself with a portable Shower-bath and a good Filter. The cost is small the comfort invaluable.

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER AND Co (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

A selection of STEREOSCOPIC LENSES.
Single and double CARD DE VISITE LENSES.
Triplex LENSES.
PORTRAIT LENSES by Ross and Dallineyer.
Portrait CAMERAS.
Large BACK GROUNDS in oil for the studio.
Frames for OPAL PRINTING, &c. &c.
A large assortment of first class PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and SUNDRIES, always in stock.
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, Byculla.

COOLING MEDICINE.—Bishop's Granular effervescent CITRATE OF MAGNISIA (the original preparation) is a mild and agreeable Saline, and taken before breakfast daily, an efficacious preventive of fever and its consanguineous disorders incident during the hot seasons Agents: TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES may be produced with Crosse and Blackwell's Fruits Syrups, a variety of these prepared, from Fresh English Fruits, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. on the return Passage money.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 23rd ultimo, raising the Capital of the Company, and confirmed at a Meeting held this day, a Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share has been made and the same is payable on or before FRIDAY the 31st instant.

A Dividend is also declared of Rs. 2,500 per Share payable at the Office of the Company on the 31st instant subject to the payment of the above Call, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwur will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for Dawks, Carts, Nibs, Plantons, &c., from Mahableswar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. John Matt.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwur all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhunney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwur and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c., for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.

W. J. WINDSOR.

Poona, 18th February 1867.

Phaeton and Nib Dawks to Mahableshwar, from Poona, or to other Stations where there are made roads, can be supplied on application to Mr. W. J. WINDSOR.

RATES.

Palkee Dawk from Poona to Mahableshwar..... Rs. 70 0 0
Dunnee Dawk for 2 Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar ..... „ 50 0 0
Do. Do. for 1 Passenger..... „ 35 0 0

Carts, Tattoos, Coolies, &c., supplied by this Agency to any Station will be charged for at 5 per cent. below the Bazar rates.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensem. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Ghaary can be had if required

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—GENTLEMEN interested in the RE-CONSTRUCTION of this Bank, are requested to communicate with the undersigned at the Offices of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

F. DUNDASS CHAUNTRELL.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Bank Buildings, Fort Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON
BERAMJI NAOROSJI } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, and days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Chain Cables, Sails, Rope, old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Boats, Iron, old, Brass, old; Nails, Sheathing, old, Copper Sheathing, old, Charcoal, Coke and Coal Dust, &c. &c., terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Call of Rupees 5-0 (five hundred per share) on this day, on the shares of the above Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, and that interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. will from this day be charged on all unpaid calls.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY occurring on FRIDAY next, the undermentioned Banks will be closed on that day, and SATURDAY, 24th and 25th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
C. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
H. WINDUS, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. HOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited)
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited, (in Liquidation, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, on MONDAY, the 27th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to pass an extraordinary resolution to the effect following viz:—

That the Liquidators of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited, be authorised to compromise all debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts or liabilities.

P. N. POCHAJEE,
A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1867-68, with the Examination Papers for 1866-67. *Price Two Rupees.*

THACKER, VINING & Co, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

Bombay Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, have always in stock:—

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Lead Pipes.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.

Daily expected per "CITY OF AMOY," Galvanized Corrugated Iron Rain Water Pipes.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th May 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nadia* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere and Cloth and the Croquet Boot in matt White Satins, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without Heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Coloured Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls' Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Russia Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Kangaroo, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napolian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Slippers.

Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WARDHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	.....	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	.....	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	.... „ 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	„	2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirting, Shrunk, each	... 8	0
BADHAM'S Fine Silk and Wool Shirts „	 10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	 10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	 12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	 70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	 25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	 20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz...	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	.....	6 7
BADHAM'S India and Paris Collars	.....	6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	.....	6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	....	25 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	....	28 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	....	30 0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	....	40 0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	....	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	....	19 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	....	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	....	16 0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	....	16 to 20 0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	....	12 0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	....	30 0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	....	20 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	....	36 0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	....	22 0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND.—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after the 15th instant.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of building, &c., on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.

C. W. FINCH, Captain R. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., freefrom adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

DIRECT FROM NICE.—A consignment of French Essences, by the celebrated manufacturers Warrick Frères (whose preparations have long been known to the perfumery trade as of unequalled quality and delicacy) comprising

JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipanni,
MILLEFLEURS, Rose,
MARECHALE, Rose Geranium,
MOUSSELINE, Cowgrel,
HELIATROPE, Patchouli,

and Messrs. W's exquisite speciality "LA REINE DES ALPES," now offered to the public of India for the first time.

In bottles containing a quarter of a pint at Rs. 3 each.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

THE PANCREATIC EMULSION,
A NEW REMEDIAL AGENT,
Originated by Dr. DOBELL,
Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest
(*Vide* 'The Lancet,' Nov. 11th and 18th)

N. B.—The TRUE PANCREATIC EMULSION has an acid reaction, and is readily miscible with water or milk. Preparations in IMITATION of it have an alkaline reaction, and are not miscible with water or milk.

Prepared only by SAY BY and MOORE, 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The Agents for Western India, TREACHER & Co., (Limited) have on sale a fresh supply of the above, received by last Overland Mail.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is be ter or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomal value of sh.	Paid up.	Divid.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
$4,140,000	4,000	3,000	6	Bank of Bengal ...	1,000 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	75 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	100	.....	Bombay Prov. Bank	35 per sh.
*2,000,000	200	200	6&6 p.c.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	10 per share.
500,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & Chi.	31 ex-div
1,000,000	200	200	13	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Pennsula, London & China B.	15 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	89 p ct pm
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	Mercantile Bank of India ...	113 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	79 p ct p.m. ex-di
600,000	300	300	.....	Royal Bank of In	91 per share
****	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	70 per sh.... [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

****	400	100	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	45 per sh.
2,000,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	53 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,400 p.s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Elphinstone Land Co.	640 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do....	62 p. s.
7,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Prera Land Co. ...	100 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	Houses and Land investment Co. ...	No quotation.
120,000	6,000	6,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	420 p. sh.
****	2,000	1,120	12 p.c.	Port Canning... ...	110 per share.
2,100,000	10,000	5,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,040 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

****	****	****	****	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	219 per sh.
£20	all	5 p ct			
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares		
£20	£8	5 p ct	Do.		No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...		

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	****	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	8%	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,915 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
*150,000	4,000	2,500	****	Framroz W. Ship Co.	225 per share.
100,000	500	300	.....	Vingas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	
****	****	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
****	****	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	15 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand ...	216 nominal.
China House Bills ...	30 days sight ...	215.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
,, ,,	Sicca ,,	Loan 1832-33	,, 92
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	1835-36	
,, ,,	,,	1842-43	,, 87
,, ,,	,,	1853-54	
,, ,,	,,	1854-55	,, 104½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	,, 102
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			,, 102
Five and a half per cent.			,, 109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3-0.
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	,, 210
German Crowns	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 193-8-0
Bar Silver	,, 16-10
Gold Leaf	,, 16-0
Bar Gold 10 ct. English	,, 0

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week, ending 31st March, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Australia	7,10,000	.....
,, Hongkong	6,44,310	19,58,050
,, Ceylon	42,999	.....
,, African Coast	.....	7,475
,, Suez	54,000	3,08,410
,, Persian Gulf	.....	2,800
,, Persian Gulf steamer...	16,170	1,67,621
,, Calcutta	54,480	.....
,, Singapore	1,26,000	38,200
,, Cutch	.....	4,500
,, Aden	8,200	81,450
,, South Canara	.....	2,200
,, Concan British	.....	400
Total for the week...	16,57,180	25,78,106
Previously Imported in the year 1867	67,77,970	62,75,865
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1867	84,35,150	88,53,971
Ditto, 1866	1,61,81,646	8,50,38,192
Decrease, Rupees	77,49,496	7,61,84,221

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon	.....	1,59,000
,, Cutch	23,400	1,58,050
,, Cutch Free	.....	82,250
,, Concan, British	12,288	2,25,147
,, Guzerat Do.	144	96,019
,, Kurrachee	.....	8,400
,, Kurrachee Steamer	15,800	.....
,, Malabar, British	.....	200
,, Malabar, British	43,145	2,32,581
,, South Canara	16,650	38,000
,, North Canara	5,168	2,41,500
Total for the week...	1,16,625	12,41,147
Previously Imported in the year 1867	10,88,219	82,71,142
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1867	12,04,844	95,12,289
Ditto, 1866	34,32,548	99,98,607
Decrease, Rupees... ...	22,27,704	4,86,318

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Briggs, Major W. L., Sind Horse, on leave, from Indore.
Cornewall, Captain F. T., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Holland Captain T., Assistant Quarter Master General P. D. A., on leave, from England.
Fraser, Ensign, 33rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Boothby, Lieutenant Colonel J. E., Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 18.

Holland, Captain T., Assistant Quarter Master General P. D. A., to join, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

MAY.	ARRIVALS.		
17	Salsette (s)	Parish ...	Suez, May 5.
18	The Craigs	Fleming ...	Liverpool, Nov. 27.
MAY.	DEPARTURES.		
18	East	Collander ...	Liverpool.
19	Earl Canning (s)	Reeve ...	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, J. S. Joyner, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Robert Seddon*, Pennington, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship *Water Witch*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Clarewell*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Cassia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Clarysia*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

DURING the past week there has not been so much ready Cotton offering while the arrivals has been large and many of which have been forced on the Market and rates are consequently lower, but we do not expect any further decline on to-days quotations which are.

For London..	Cotton	£3 5 0	Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 5 0	do.
For Liverpool	Cotton	£3 5 0 to £4 0 0	
	Seeds	£0 15 0	
Havre	Cotton	£4 0 0	

—*Bombay Saturday Review*, May 18.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, 24th May, at 7 A.M. An after-packet will be Kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th instant.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A.M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A.M.
May 20th
The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong, Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR.—Boys' (treble) voices are required to fill vacancies. Apply at the Cathedral on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS at half-past 5 P. M.

SLATE BAGATELLE TABLE, solid Mahogany frame and heavy carved legs, complete with Balls, Cues, and marking Board, size of Table 10 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches wide. Not cash price, complete, Rs. 275.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED a BANDMASTER, for H. M.'s 26th Regiment, Bombay N. I., apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to the President Band Committee, Baroda.
17th May, 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The departure of the Steamer "KOINA" is postponed to TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 12 o'clock.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May, 1867. Treasurers & Managers.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited,) will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 3, Church Lane.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Fourth Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rs. 45 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after SATURDAY, the 1st June, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates will be required.
S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned property will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in Two Lots on the premises, by order of DAYAL RUTTONSEY the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE WADIA, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of a power of sale vested in the said Mortgagee, dated the 28th day of July, 1866, Lot number one will be put up for sale at 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June next, and Lot number two will be put up for sale at 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next.—Dated this 18th day of May 1867.
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Vacant Land or Ground with the Plants and Trees growing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Parell Road, Mahim Sub-District, in the possession of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five Thousand Two Hundred and Ten square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 120 and 496, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, leading to Dadur Station, on or towards the West by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, on or towards the North by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, and on or towards the South by the property of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Butteewalla, or howsoever abutted or bounded.

LOT No. 2.

All those two pieces or parcels of Land with the two messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses and premises, thereon adjoining each other, situate lying and being on the South side of the Picquet Road, in Bhoolesh wur Sub-District, formerly and presently occupied by Rustomjee Pestonjee Andhiaroo, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, facing the said Picquet Road, and occupied by tenants, and containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty-nine square yards, and five-ninths, and Two Hundred and Twenty square yards, respectively making together Three Hundred and Eighty-nine square yards, and five-ninths, be the same little more or less, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 57, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.
and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Picquet Road, on or towards the West by a passage, and on or towards the East by the property of Juggonath Sunkersett, or howsoever abutted or bounded.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & CHINA.—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Presented at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting, 17th April, 1867.

The Directors have to lay before the Shareholders the General Balance Sheet of the Bank, made up to the 31st December last, which shows a net profit on the operations of the year, amounting to £97,028 17s. 10d.

This result the Directors deem satisfactory, considering the long continuence of the late crisis, with its depressing influence on every branch of Eastern business. That crisis not only led to more failures, but seriously prejudiced the realization of the Bank's claims on the estates of Firms which had previously suspended payment, especially those connected with Bombay. Under these circumstances the Directors, after instituting a fresh careful revision of all bad and doubtful debts, calculated up to the present time, have considered it their duty to write off the sum of £68,332 14s. 8d. from Profit and Loss Account, to be met in great part by the earnings of the year, but necessitating the further transfer of £10,000 from the Reserve Fund, which now only stands at as much more.

The Directors believe that the crisis in the East is now at an end, and knowing the excellent position of the Bank, and that its Capital is quite intact, have no hesitation in recommending the Shareholders to declare a Dividend for the half-year ended on the 31st December last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, which will leave the sum of £1,134 18s. 9d. to be carried forward.

In reference to the increased amount standing at the debit of Bank premises, the Directors can congratulate the Shareholders on now possessing in London a new and most convenient freehold building.

Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P. and Mr. John Jones are the outgoing Directors on the present occasion, and being both duly qualified and re-eligible, offer themselves again to the choice of the Shareholders.

The Auditors, Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Jonathan Thorp, now complete their year of office, and present themselves for re-election.

Dr. Liabilities and Assets, 31st December, 1866.

	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up in full	800,000	0	0
Reserved Surplus Fund. £20,000 0 0			
Less carried to Profit and Loss Account... 10,000 0 0	10,000	0	0
,, Amount due by the Bank including Bills payable, Notes in Circulation, Deposits, and Current Accounts ...	2,387,660	13	8
,, Profit and Loss, Balance of this Account, after payment of an *Interim* Dividend, providing for bad and doubtful Debts, and paying all Current Charges, Income Tax, &c..	21,134	18	9
	£3,218,795	12	5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies	1,012,095	12	8
,, Government Securities...	30,242	6	0
,, Other Securities, including Bills receivable and Loans	2,077,143	19	7
,, Bank Premises and Furniture, at the Head Office and Agencies	99,313	14	2
	£3,218,795	12	5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. For the Year ended, 31st December, 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 17, 1866. To Fifteenth Dividend declared this day, being an *Interim* Dividend for the Half Year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	20,000	0	0
Dec. 31, 1866. To Amount now written off to meet bad and doubtful debts	68,332	14	8
,, Balance at date, proposed to be dealt with as follows :— Dividend (Sixteenth) for the last Half Year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum £20,000 0 0			
To be carried to Profit and Loss New Account... ...	1,134	18	9
	21,134	18	9
	£109,467	13	5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31, 1865. By Balance brought from last Account...	2,438	15	7
Dec. 31, 1866. By Amount transferred from Reserved Surplus Fund	10,000	0	0
By Net Profits on the Operations for the year ending this day	97,028	17	10
	£109,467	13	5

Examined and found correct,
THOMAS DAKIN
JONATHAN THORP, } Auditors.
London, 29th March, 1867.

Minutes of the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1867.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following resolutions were successively put, and carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by W. McNaughtan, Esq. :—

1st. That the Report now presented, together with the Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Moved by the Chairman and seconded by John Jones, Esq. :—

2nd. That a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) be now declared payable on and after the 24th instant.

Moved by C. B. Skinner, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Lancaster, Esq. :—

3rd. That Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by W. McNaughton, Esq., and seconded by Robert Ellis, Esq. :—

4th. That Mr. John Jones, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by Captain E. Hight, and seconded by W. H. Mann, Esq. :—

5th. That Mr. Alderman Dakin be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by Captain E. Hight, and seconded by W. H. Mann, Esq. :—

6th. That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors for their able and zealous services, moved by W. H. Mann, Esq., was seconded and carried unanimously.

T. A. MITCHELL, Chairman.

Warrants for the above Dividend to Shareholders of this Presidency are now in course of circulation to their respective addresses.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply by letter, "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS now lying at the Bunder of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited). Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—MATHERAN TRAFFIC.—NOTICE.—On and from FRIDAY, 24th instant, the 5-40 P. M. Passenger Train from Bombay will cease to convey Passengers for Badlapoor and Narell.

From the same date, the 6-45 A. M. Train from Narell for Bombay will be discontinued. W. KNOX,
Bombay, 18th May, 1867. General Traffic Manager.

THE WET DOCK COMMITTEE will be happy to receive and consider any information calculated to throw light on the general question as to the expediency, or otherwise of Wet Docks for Bombay, and any suggestions or criticisms in respect of the particular scheme proposed by Mr. Russell Aitken.

Persons willing and able to assist the Committee in this way are requested to be so good as to communicate with the undersigned.

E. PRATT,
Secretary, Wet Dock Committee.
Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Local Committee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION and sold to the highest bidder at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah District, on the 7th proximo at 11 A.M.

1. Hassard Half Press.
2. Forbes do.

F. H. B. BROOKE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah, the 16th May, 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—The meeting of Shareholders to consider the proposal for the reconstruction of this Bank, will be held at 2 o'clock precisely at the Bank Offices, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, and the meeting of Creditors for the like purpose will be held at the same hour and place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

F. DUNDAS CHAUNTRELL,
On behalf of the London and Bombay Shareholders' Committees.
Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Bank in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider a proposal which will then be submitted, for the amalgamation of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, to be subsequently incorporated by Government Charter under a new name.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
Bombay, 18th May, 1867. Secretary and Treasurer.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and of the BENGAL STEAM TUG COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on the 15th day of June next at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Old China Bazar Lane, Calcutta, and that the undersigned will lay before such meeting an account showing their Acts and Dealings and the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted during the year 1866 and the months of January, February, March, and April, 1867.
—Dated this 10th day of May 1867.
HAJEE JACKARIAH MAHOMED } Liquidators of the
HAJEE VYDANNAH JOOMA } Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of THE KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Honourable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June 1867, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House, to settle the List of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company made out and left at the Chambers of his said Judge by the Liquidator of the said Company.

Any person who intends to show cause against being settled on the said list should leave a written statement of his grounds of objection at the Office of Messrs. Muir, Prescot, and Winter, Attornies for the Liquidator before 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, 1867.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1867.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Liquidators' Attornies.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Assay Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th May 1867, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1866.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration ; and to amend the following Clause of the Deed :—

"That for the future the qualification of the Directors be fixed to the ownership of 5 shares each, instead of the ownership of 10 Shares each as provided by Clause 61 of the Deed of co-partnership."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 29th May 1867, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Dirctors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matters of the Indian Companies, Act 1866, and of THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

Pursuant to an order made by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD one of the Judges of said Court, the Creditors of the abovenamed Association are required on or before the 20th day of June 1867, to send in their names and addresses and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) and the particulars of their debts and claims to PAUL EDWARD BENDIR of Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the above Association, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Chambers of the said SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in the High Court is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.—Dated this 18th day of May 1867.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attornies Official Liquidator.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.—The Proprietor of this Hotel, one of the first established and the best and most favourably known in Alexandria, has the honour to inform his Patrons, the Indian, China, and the Australasian public, that the Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, fitted up, and furnished in the most complete manner. No expense has been spared to make it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment, both for Gentlemen and Families, to be found in Egypt. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager. The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Hotel to the patronage of Travellers and Residents in Egypt, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

Horses and Carriages may be had on the Premises.

There is a Table d'Hote twice a day, but Dinners are served in Private Rooms when required.

An Omnibus is daily at the Railway Station, and on the Pier for the conveyance of Passengers to and from the Hotel.—ENGLISH IS SPOKEN.

FLAMENT, Proprietor.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.
No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots ;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroot ;
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.
The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.)
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received, by last Overland Mail, a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY, by far the most extensive and best selected ever offered in Bombay.

BRACELETS,
Of Plain Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety or elegant designs.

BROOCHES.
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

CHAINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Guard and Albert.

CHARMS,
For the Watch Chain.

EARRINGS,
Plain and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS,
Of elegant and novel Patterns.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
By Mordan & Co., (a very pretty assortment of the newest patterns.)

RINGS.
Wedding, Plain, and Jewelled Guard (of the latter some very pretty and inexpensive) Single and Clustered Jewels.

SCARF RINGS,
Of several Patterns.

SCARF PINS,
Plain Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS,
Collar and Breast.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

(Among the new stock, a few complete sets in velvet lined Morocco cases, of Collar and Breast Studs, and Wristlinks, in Plain 18 Carat Gold. (Very neat and elegant—suitable for presentation.)

SNUFF BOXES,
Silver Gilt, and Gold, elegantly chased, &c. &c. &c.

The extent of the stock renders full details undesirable.
The inspection of purchasers is invited.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES wanted for Cargo of Coals per ship "THE CRAIGS" from Liverpool.
LAWRENCE & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH A. SASSOON is authorized to sign our Firm.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 20th May 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, EUFREGNIA COUTO of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, purchased on the 6th instant from Public Auction, held by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances and belonging to COSTANTIO DE COSTA the only son of late PEDRO DE COSTA—any person having any claim by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise whatsoever on the said property, is requested to make the same known to me in writing at my house No. 39 at Mazagon in Church Street within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) if made afterwards will be considered as having been waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims—Dated this 20th day May 1867.
EUFREGNIA COUTO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house, erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mazagon in Church Street in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 267, and in the Books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 38, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Mr. Francis de Cruz, on or towards the West by the house of Mr. Paul Antone Vaz, on or towards the North by Nowland Street, and on or towards the South by the Church Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, JOHN D. GONSALVES, of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, purchased on the 6th instant from Public Auction held by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances and belonging to COSTANTIO DE COSTA. Any person having any claims by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise whatsoever on the said property is requested to make the same known to me in writing at my house No. 9 at Mazagon in Church Street within 14 days from the date here of otherwise such claim (if any) if made afterwards will be considered as having been waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims.—Dated this 20th day May 1867.
JOHN D. GONSALVES.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mazagon, in Church Street in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 276, and in the Books of the Collector of House Assessments under No. 29, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Mr. C. D'Costa on or towards the West by the house of Mr. M. Gonsalves, on or towards the North by the Nowland Street and on or towards the South by the Church Street.

SHORTLY after the death of the late LIEUT.-COLONEL PATRICK STEWART, in January, 1856, certain of his Friends in India, Persia, and Turkey, desiring to mark their sense of his rare abilities, and to show their affection for his character, set on foot Subscription Lists with the object of raising a sum of money sufficient to allow of the erection of a suitable and permanent MEMORIAL, either in this country or in India.

For many reasons, which need not here be stated, the carrying out of this scheme has been much delayed ; but the undersigned has recently received a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmid, C.B., who succeded Colonel Stewart in the charge of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and who has throughout been the principal promoter of the proposed Memorial Scheme, pointing out the desirability of taking active steps in the matter without further loss of time.

It has been suggested that the Memorial should take the form of a handsome Stained Glass Window, to be placed in the Church at Minnigaff, near Newton Stewart. This suggestion has met with the warm approval of Colonel Stewart's family, and it is hoped that it may be at once carried out.

The Rev. Mr. Johnstone, of Minnigaff Church, writes as follows :—"As to the Church of Minnigaff, the parish "church of Patrick Stewart's fathers, and his own in the "days of his childhood, no full or brilliant "proof is required. It is surely the Church in which, before all "others, this Memorial should be erected. I trust that "the Subscribers will weigh its suitability against that of "any other that might occur to them ; some church, for "example, in Calcutta may have occurred to them, but I "would respectfully suggest, that although I do not "believe that in Calcutta the name and character of "Colonel Stewart will be quickly forgotten, yet soon those "in Calcutta who may have known him personally will "have passed away, whereas so long as the Stewarts of "Cairnsmore dwell in Minnigaff,—and their

80 brought 29 to 32½ annas.
rket has been quiet during
s remain unchanged. We
port except in Copper Bra-
1,000 cwt. have been sold

EXPORTS.

Telegrams which came to hand
stant announcing the settlement of
g question immediately strength-
ket, and rates have risen fully
y. About 4,000 candies of ready
t 2,000 candies for future deli-
purchased since the 12th instant;
ses have been almost entirely on
the advanced prices rendering
Home orders impracticable.
nd our quotations:

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY.

	PER CANDY.
.....	$30 to 32
.....	200 to 210
.....	160 to 165
.....	200 to 210
NEW—	
.....	330 to 335
.....	325 to 330
.....	235 to 240
.....	245
.....	235 to 240
.....	210 to 220
.....	235 to 240
.....	245 to 248
.....	265 to 267

ces.....500 Candies.
e Delivery...300 ,,
ive—Good demand.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

k has been Easter holiday, and en-
tically only by the cheerful rumours
d war,—a war which if it breaks out
feared will shake the nations,—and
ot very important reform meetings
ge the Liberals after their great de-
Gladstone has written a letter to ex-
plain what he will, or rather will *not*, do, in consequence of the great Liberal desertion of his standard, to Mr. Crawford, the member for the city of London who is dignified in the Paris journals by the imposing imaginary title of "Lord" Crawford. And Mr. Gladstone himself, after spending his Easter Sunday at Hawarden Castle, whence the letter to "Lord" Crawford was indited, has departed to Paris to study the old China department in the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Gladstone is, I believe, one of the greatest connoisseurs in old China in England. They say that he is constantly to be seen in Wardour Street, Soho, and in all sorts of odd holes and corners in the East end of London, Barbican, and Heaven knows where, peering about into old furniture shops after old jars, Chinese lions, Griffins, Mandarins with nodding heads, and any grotesquerie in old China that turns up. He has one of the best private collections of this sort in the world, which he offered the other day to lend to Liverpool for a year, to be placed in some Liverpool exhibition. It was this hobby of Mr. Gladstone's that made them ask him about three years ago to preside in laying the first stone at the Wedgwood institute in the potteries. Wedgwood-ware is first-rate, I am sure, to old China, and Mr. Gladstone being so great a connoisseur in the latter could not help having a good deal of familiarity with the former. You will nearly have forgotten what an eloquent and characteristic speech he made on Wedgwood-ware in 1863, how he described pottery as the art in which utility is the primary but beauty the great secondary quality; how he lamented that while the English stand foremost of the nation in poesy, where beauty is the first of qualities, and first also in the mere utilities of life where beauty is nothing, they stand so low as they do in those intermediate arts whose first aim is utility, and whose second, beauty. He described with enthusiasm a Wedgwood wash-hand stand jug and a Wedgwood cheese-dish. "I have seen Wedgwood jugs" he said "made apparently of the commonest materials used in that trade, but carefully built up like many fashionable jugs of more modern manufacture in such a shape that a crane would not easily get his neck to bend into them, and that the water can hardly be poured out without risk of sprining the wrist, they are constructed in a simple capacious form of flowing curves, broad at the top and so poised that a slight and easy movement of the hand discharges the water." And of the Wedgwood cheese-dish he said, "I am persuaded that if a Wiltshire cheese could speak, it would declare itself more comfortable in a dish of Wedgwood's than in any other dish." I remember thinking at the time that this eulogy on Wedgwood-ware, applied anxiously to the political character of the politician who pronounced it, that Mr. Gladstone most of all politicians studies utility first and combines it with beauty as a secondary characteristic of his politics, and what any budget, like the Wiltshire cheese, would, if it could speak, declare itself more comfortable in a financial statement of Mr. Gladstone's than in one of any other man's, and that his own oratorical capacity very much resembles his description of the Wedgwood water-jug, "broad at the top, and so poised that a slight and easy movement"—not requiring such wrist-spraining as Mr. Massey's for instance,—discharges the full stream of knowledge. I remember being struck of him after this great Wedgwood-ware speech, that in him the political earthen vessel was so transfigured by a classical symmetry and beauty that his comrades might almost apply to him the verse in one of the Psalms "though he has been among the pots, yet has he the wings of a dove that is covered with silver wings, and her feathers like gold." What makes me go back to this great Wedgwood-ware speech of Mr. Gladstone's is the known extent of his visit to Paris to see the grotesque old China said to be collected in the Exhibition. Unlike Wedgwood ware, old China certainly does not combine utility with beauty, and it is very doubtful whether either utility or beauty was ever considered in those funny old Chinese lions which one sees in old English halls, or those strange old bowls that one associates with a scent of dried rose leaves, such as Tom Moore referred to in his well-known sentimental verse:—

You may break, you may ruin
The vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses
Will hang round it still.

Still I can understand the attraction these grotesque old things have for Mr. Gladstone. A Chinese lion is, I suppose, as useless and ugly an ornament as you can find, and yet its grotesqueness, its evident aim at art and failure to achieve art confined with its entire innocence of all idea of utility has something simple-hearted and fascinating in it, something *naïf*, something which would seem especially ingenuous and *naïf* to so accomplished a utilitarian, and so artistic a workman as Mr. Gladstone. A really great artist always finds something of pathos, something touching, in the slow and awkward and embarrassed beginnings of a mere child in art. And so I suppose Mr. Gladstone's delicate and practised eye finds a touching quickness in those old Chinese attempts at art which succeed only in achieving infinite oddity. But what on earth, you will think, has all this to do with political matters and Mr. Gladstone's letter to "Lord" Crawford? Well, not perhaps much, but as it is a holiday week, I could meditating on the holiday hobby of our statesman, and connecting in as far as I could his favourite his political character.
ng after all of what is called gling" character about this ne's,—it is a curious contrast 's and Lord Derby's horsy s to the chief defect of his it is this of which I was re- to Mr. Crawford, as to the e opposition to the Reform eat division of Friday, 12th s sent the new "whip" of the George Glyn, round to erals to say that if he must decline to take re of the Liberal amend- n Bill and must leave the matter to private members. Liberals had a majority of united, perhaps it was . Gladstone to regard on this subject at least eptable leader his party lare therefore that he s hint to himself not to ers again to work in the progress of hen the defeat to what he do, and the explanation at it is hich was ; that future be future; to with ls to the Reform ew ones in their h supporting any with which he t if any future opportunity should occur when a better hope of combined party action should present itself, he should be quite ready to take counsel once more with the Liberal party with a view to such combined action even on the government bill. Great has been the controversy which this letter has excited. Some have interpreted it as a declaration of an intention to resign the lead of the party and go to sit below the gangway. Mr. Gladstone, however, not only does *not* say this, but says almost as explicitly as possible, that considering the support he received from 288 Liberals, it would not be justifiable for him to assume that he can no longer in any way serve the party as its leader. Others have interpreted the letter to mean that though he will not resign the *place* of leader, he will throw up the heaviest *responsibilities* of leader, and not lead in any future assault on the faulty provisions of the bill. And this criticism seems to me much nearer the mark, except that Mr. Gladstone could say that it is under a deep sense of responsibility to the Liberal party that he declines to lead it just now into any needless demonstrations of its weak and divided condition. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Gladstone should consider that on two at least of the amendments which he was to have proposed, he would have united all the Liberals except perhaps Earl Grosvenor, Lord Elcho and one or two others of the most conservative,—namely on reducing the two years residence, to be required from all householders below the £10 occupation limit in boroughs, to one year,—the time required from the ten-pounders,—and on abolishing the "fine" by which compound householders would, under Mr. Disraeli's bill as it now stands, be mulcted for their vote. On these two amendments it is almost certain that the Liberals would have a majority if they were brought up to the division by the usual party organization. But if Mr. Gladstone neglects this, and merely gives his individual support and vote to the amendment of some private member on these subjects, it is possible enough that even here the ministry will hold their ground, and that the Opposition leader therefore will not have done his best to amend the course proposed by the ministry. I must say I do not think that a half-and-half leadership, a leadership partly retained, and partly abandoned as a penalty for Liberal desertions, will answer. If it were true,—which it is not,—that Mr. Gladstone has less personal popularity and authority than some one other leader among the liberals, then it would clearly be his duty to give up the leadership to that other. But while he retains it, I think he should do his best for the party in spite of their not having done the best for him. And it will not be doing his best to leave two important amendments to the energies of private members alone. However, he has left himself a door of escape under the clause in his letter that if the opportunity of successful combination should arise, he would be glad to avail himself of it for "concerted action"; and by this door I hope that in fact he will escape from what looks to me a false and unintelligible, in fact rather a crotchetty position.

I suppose your military correspondent tells you about the preparations for war. And for that reason, though it is far the most interesting subject just now, I refrain. But I must just say, that, if what we hear be true, which I hope it is not, Lord Stanley is putting us in rather a dangerous position, by joining Russia and Austria in "identical notes" to Prussia on the Luxemburg question, intended to recommend the neutralization of Luxemburg. This policy will offend Prussia who would probably be our great ally in case France should make a spring upon Belgium, and as far as I can see, is not reasonable in itself. Prussia has long garrisoned Luxemburg, and she at least is only standing up for the *status quo*. France is asking for the evacuation of a German fortress by German troops as a concession to her own susceptible national feelings. If one is obliged to form an opinion at all, in a case where either side might reasonably yield, but where national pride will not let either yield, I think the least unreasonable of the two antagonists is Prussia. If we are to intervene with "identical notes," why not send identical votes to France, asking her to give up her claim and let matters remain as they were? I fear, too, that these identical notes, if they exist, will render it impossible to either France or Prussia to yield,—for because they declare her virtually in the right, and a great power like France cannot yield claims to which Europe admits her title;—to Prussia because it will seem, if she yields, that the first use Germany makes of German unity, is to give away a German fortress at the dictation of unfriendly foreign powers. I fear the situation is exceedingly critical. The French army reserves even back to the reserves of 1861 have been called out as you will doubtless hear from another source.

WE understand that a telegram has been sent from Matheran to Surat to Mr. Nana Morajee to come down to Bombay at once and take up the appointment of acting Second Magistrate, during the employment of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on special duty in the collection of the License Tax.

BY General Orders published in the *Gazette* on the 17th instant, we perceive that Brigadier General Heyland, C. B., resigns his command of the Belgaum Brigade on the 9th June, he having received leave of absence to that date, when his term of Brigade Command will expire. We have reason to believe, that Brigadier General Raines, C. B., who has commanded at Aden for many years, will succeed to the Command of the 1st Class Brigade at Belgaum.

THE *Englishman*:—At last the King of Burmah has discovered the full danger of the game he seemed so determined to play. Waiting till only one month of the four years' grace allowed him had to expire, His Majesty has made a partial concession to the demands of the British Government, and to the obligations upon which he voluntarily entered in 1862. The following Proclamation was published at Rangoon on the 2nd May, in a *Gazette Extraordinary*:—

(*Translation.*)

It is hereby ordered, that with the exception of Earth Oil, Timber, and Precious Stones, all Royal Monopolies shall be henceforth abolished for a period of ten years, commencing from the first day of the Burmese year 1229.

With reference to duties on imports taken at the several Custom House stations, they will be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, also for ten years.

Customs' duties on goods for export hitherto levied at 6 per cent., will be reduced to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

There will be no change in the present 2½ and 3 per cent. export duties. But as regards Tea, although it is an article of export, duty must be paid at Mandalay, and not elsewhere.

Produce brought by land or water, by any route from the Shan States, and Tea and other articles carried on bullocks, will pay the usual taxes or fees charged at the different guard stations, and be further subject to a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on arrival at any of the four cities of Ava, Sagine, Amerapoora, and Mandalay.

Seesamum Oil, Tobacco, and Jaggery sold at any of these cities will be charged a Royal brokerage of 4½ per cent. *ad valorem* as heretofore.

Shan traders carrying their own goods will pay a duty of 4½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon them, as heretofore.

Cotton Putsoes and other Cloths will pay a brokerage of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. If for export, they will not be further charged export duty on the presentation of certificate to the effect that brokerage dues have already been paid at the capital.

Dated.—13th Increase of the moon Yagoo, 1229 B. E.

(16th of April 1867.)
Proclaimed by Nakhondhu O O P H O.
(True Translation)
E. B. SLADEN, Captain,
Agent to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah

HORACE SPEARMAN,
Offg. Assistant Secretary.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 19TH MAY, 8-40 A.M.

ARRIVED steamer *Avoca* from Sydney 24th, Melbourne 28th April, and King George's Sound 4th May.

No news of importance received. There have been no further signs of hostility on the part of the rebels lately in arms. They seem to have effectually disappeared. *Rottomah Pa* (?) New Zealand captured by Major St. John with a force of Volunteers and *Arawas*.

Nine dead bodies were found on the Pa.

General Chute it appears has received peremptory orders direct from Home to ship off all Troops from New Zealand, and to remove his Head Quarters to Melbourne.

Coffee., business unsatisfactory.

Metals, no alteration.

Sugar, no active enquiries.

(*From our Malta Correspondent.*)

FLORENCE, APRIL 28.

Political intelligence is pacific. It is said that France has renounced the annexation of Luxemburg, provided the duchy be evacuated by Prussia, to which condition England and Austria agree.

England has proposed that a Conference should be held in London.

It is confidently stated that Prussia agrees to the neutralization of Luxemburg, to be guaranteed by the Powers.

Exchanges have improved.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that there are several candidates in the field for the acting second judgeship of the Court of Small Causes.

A TELEGRAM from Kolapore dated the 17th instant states, that the weather was fair, wind moderate, south-west.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Northam*, and B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Earl Canning*, were hauled out of the Government dock on Saturday last.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, to consider the advisability of amalgamating with the Bank of Bengal is called for Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

WE perceive that the Wet Dock Committee have invited "suggestions or criticisms in respect of the particular scheme proposed by Mr. Russel Aitken," from persons willing or able to assist the Committee.

ON Saturday last, the Coroner held an inquest on board the steam ship *Earl Canning* to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Thomas Williams, third engineer on board that vessel. The Coroner having recorded the evidence, the jury found that the deceased died from natural causes (heat apoplexy.)

RUNCHORD DOODHA was fined by Mr. Showell on Saturday last in the sum of ten rupees, or in default of payment of the fine to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour, for defrauding the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, by travelling in a carriage without having paid his fare.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last, to Malabar Coast, by the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Earl Canning."

For Beypore.—Miss Atkinson, and six Government passengers.

For Ratnagherry.—Mrs. Young, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

For Vingorla.—Mr. Waller, one Lady & Child.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 25th Regiment, N. L. I. on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March ..... "Le Dieu et La Bayadere".....Auber.
Quadrille .. "Berliner Couplet".....Couradi.
Selection from "Bianca".....Balfe.
Waltz ..... "Hilda" .....Godfrey.
Galop ..... "Orpheus" ..... Do.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain A. Parish, which arrived in harbour on Friday night last, with the Extra English Mail reports:—The *Delhi* arrived at Suez on the morning of the 3rd; the S. S. *Simla*, from Calcutta, arrived at Suez, on the morning of the 3rd; the S. S. *Bengal*, sailed from Suez for Calcutta at 6 P. M., on 5th May; the S. S. *Candia*, from Calcutta for Suez was lying in Aden; and the S. S. *Ellora* from Bombay was coming into harbour when the S. S. *Salsette* sailed for Bombay. The *Salsette* brought 187 packages of specie.

FAIR AT JEJOOREE.—The Commissioner of Police, Southern Division, has forwarded a letter to Government, from which it appears, that between the 16th and 20th ultimo, a fair was held at Jejooree, at which some 30,000 pilgrims had congregated. It passed off very satisfactorily, no epidemic of any kind made its appearance among the pilgrims. It appears that this satisfactory result is mainly owing to the excellent arrangements and precautionary measures made by the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Abraham David.

THE Coroner held an inquest on Saturday last at the Morgue, concerning the death of a girl, aged about 2 years, by name Sayyad, daughter of the deceased now alive and well on the previous night at about ten o'clock, when she was playing on the ground floor. When he went to bed he told the deceased to bring with her the light, which was burning near the stair case. Shortly afterwards he heard a cry and ran to the spot where he saw the unfortunate girl in flames. He tried to extinguish the flames, but before he did so, the deceased received such severe burns on several parts of her body, and she died on the morning in question. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Shipping Company (Limited) was held on Saturday at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) Mr. J. G. Smith occupied the chair. On a motion of Mr. Jas. Ranken, seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, it was resolved—"That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid up capital of the Company, in proportion of Rs. 150 per share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per share from the paid up capital." It was further resolved, on the motion of Mr. De Souza, seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framanjee, "That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby authorised to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place, the money thereby realised shall be immediately distributed amongst the shareholders." This was concluded the business of the meeting.

THE DOCK SCHEME.

The Dock Committee met again on Friday afternoon at the Town Hall. Present—Mr. A. D. Robertson (Chairman), Mr. P. Adams, Col. DeLisle, Mr. A. D. Grant, Mr. Alexander Brown, Mr. Russel Aitken, and Mr. Jas. Bogie.

Lieut. Dacat, Executive Engineer for Reclamations, said I am prepared to furnish information respecting the Government scheme for reclamations in the Mody Bay. The average cost of walling for the proposed bunder-boat basins would be about Rs. 800 per running yard. The total cost of the work, including the whole of the walls, roads, cranes, &c., would be about Rs. 1,73,60,000. The depth of water in the basins at extreme low water springs would be from 5 to 12 feet. The extent of land available for sale or rent would be about 3,71,017 square yards or 76-65 acres. The whole area to be reclaimed is 155 acres. In estimating the probable cost the rates are taken on concrete block foundations. I am not prepared with information as to what would be the cost of docks, but I observe that in Mr. Russel Aitken's estimate there is a heavy item omitted, viz., blasting at the entrance to the docks. I know that there is hard rock at the entrance—probably a large quantity, but cannot speak positively as to quantities. I have not made any inspection, but know that Mr. Young found ground hard enough to make his sounding rod rebound. A few borings would give reliable results. I have known a depth of seventeen with hard rock within a short distance. I do not think it could have been ballast thrown overboard that Mr Young met with, as the area shown by Mr. Young was too extensive. I do not think a few borings can be of much use, as the ground is too variable. I observe also that excavation of the docks in Mr. Russel Aitken's estimate is put down at a rate that corresponds to filling. This is not thought sufficient as blasting is expensive. The entrance gates of the proposed dock would, I think, cost ten lacs. I think that to give the required depth of 25 feet on the sill of the proposed dock would necessitate an increase in the depth of the walls—pitched walls to the docks would add to the cost of filling as it would have to be water tight. Sand could not be used, although sand is cheaper than moorum, the comparative cost being about Rs. 6 for sand and 7 for moorum. I have not attempted to make any approximate estimate of the docks as the plans given do not show any details. The area of land and water according to the Government scheme and Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme respectively would be as follows:—

DOCK SCHEME.	acres.
Area of land	136 40
,, water	46
BUNDER-BOAT BASIN (SCHEME).	
Area of land	155-23
,, water	29
The total area is	184-23

The area of land available for sale (omitting roads, would be according to the Government scheme 76-65 acres and according to Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme 49-29 acres, being a difference of 27-36 acres in favour of the former scheme.

Mr. J. Fry, assistant Messrs. Remington & Co.'s, was called, but the evidence he was able to give was conveyed in the following letter which had been addressed to the Secretary to the Committee:—

SIR,—We beg to reply to your letter requesting information in connection with the present system of landing and shipping goods, as follows:—

1st. Landing and conveying charges on merchandise in bales, cases, and casks according to weight per package ..... Ans. 8 to Rs. 1
Crane fee ..... 1 to 2 annas.
Machinery including delivery at the screws at Colaba ..... Per ton. Rs. 4
Crane fee ..... ,, 1
Metals landing, weighing, and stacking to Carnac or Elphinstone Bunder Per ton. ,, 2-8
Grain, sugar, &c., per bag of 2 or 3 cwts to warehouse, carrying to screws, and from thence to ship ..... Per candy. ,, 1
Cotton receiving and shipping, including weighing ..... Per candy. ,, 1
Coals landing, weighing, and stacking Per ton ..... ,, 2

2nd. We do not think there is much risk from pilfering while goods are in transit between ship and shore, except in coals and iron, which we provide against by paying our muccadum a higher rate.

3rd. The average time allowed for the unloading and loading of a ship of 1,000 tons we consider to be six weeks.
—We are, &c.
REMINGTON & Co.
To E. PRATT, Esq.,
Secretary Wet Dock Committee,
Bombay, 15th May, 1867.

Captain John Dixon was then examined. He said: I am surveyor to Lloyd's, and have been engaged in that capacity for nine or ten years. I have been acquainted with Bombay since boyhood—since 1836. I do not think docks are advisable at present, until we have utilized the natural advantages of the place and find they are insufficient.

The Chairman: Would not the construction of docks be one means of making the most of the natural advantages of the place?

Captain Dixon: I have no doubt that docks would be an improvement, but before going to such an immense expense much may be done to increase the despatch of vessels lying in the harbour as at present.

The Chairman: Then, do you think the facilitating despatch is the chief point we have got to look to?

Captain Dixon: I think it is.

The Chairman: Is there no economy to be gained by changing the system as proposed?

Captain Dixon: I am not inclined to think there would be much economy, that is to say, I don't think you would load and despatch vessels in dock at less expense than you do now. What we require at present is to have a good system of lighterage and to have our wharves and landing places improved, so that vessels may go on discharging without interruption.

Mr. Brown: I suppose the present system is about the worst that could possibly be.

Captain Dixon: It is undoubtedly. At present you can't go on discharging the cargo uninterruptedly, on account of the want of space on the wharves where the cargo could be put and where it would be secure and undamaged by the weather.

Mr. Adams: At what time of the year?

Captain Dixon: During the monsoon. And the customs regulations no doubt interfere very much with the despatch of vessels in discharging.

Mr. Adams: In what way do they interfere?

Captain Dixon: By reason of the regulation not permitting captains to discharge uncleared cargo except after having been in the harbour fifteen days, without their incurring a serious personal responsibility.

Mr. Adams considered that section 54 provided for that.

The Chairman: You think, then, that with a proper system of lighterage and doing away with obliging vessels to wait for fifteen days, sufficient despatch would be attained?

Captain Dixon: I do, if there is additional wharfage space, so that vessels can go on discharging uninterruptedly. In Calcutta the discharge of the vessel goes on without ceasing until the whole cargo is discharged, the goods being deposited in a customs yard, to which the merchants send for them. Vessels are frequently idle here for days, on account of the consignees not sending off boats for the cargo.

Mr. Brown: That is done by a company in Calcutta?

Captain Dixon: It is done not only by a company, but by private persons.

Mr. Aitken: Have they the customs' regulation with regard to fifteen days at Calcutta?

Captain Dixon: I am not aware that they have any such regulation.

The Chairman: The Act was passed in 1863 and applies to all India.

In answer to Mr. Brown, Captain Dixon said that in Calcutta they discharged into lighters, but that the vessels were much closer to the shore.

Mr. Adams: At which bunder in Bombay is there generally speaking the greatest crush?.

Captain Dixon: At the Custom House Bunder.

Mr. Adams: Why is that?

Captain Dixon: Because of the want of sufficent space.

Mr. Adams: But why don't they go to the Carnac or the Arthur Bunder?

Captain Dixon: Certain descriptions of goods must according to the regulations be landed at the Custom House Bunder.

Mr. Adams: Do you think that if the authorities allowed the same goods to be landed at other places the crush at the Custom House Bunder would be relieved?

Captain Dixon: It would, to a certain extent, but European merchants would always prefer the Custom House Bunder on account of its vicinity to their godowns.

Mr. Adams: Do you think the fact that they pay no fee there has nothing to do with it?

Captain Dixon: I think not, because if they went to another bunder they would have to pay additional cartage, so that it would come to about the same thing.

Mr. Aitken: If docks were constructed, what do you think would be the best site to choose?

Captain Dixon: Between Grant Buildings and the Apollo Bunder I should say.

Mr. Aitken: For an import or an export dock, or for both?

Captain Dixon: For both. I say so because there would be much economy, as it

REFORM MEETINGS.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT.

(From the Overland Mail.)

A GREAT Reform demonstration washeld at Birmingham on Easter Monday, April 22, framed precisely from the pattern of the "demonstration" in the autumn of last year. Accordingly to the *Times*, there "never was a more lamentable fall off or comparative failure.

The *Star* reporter looked at the scene from a very different point of view. "It is not," he writes, "that there was simply a demonstration in favour of Parliamentary Reform—it is not that, numerically speaking no such gathering for a political object was perhaps ever witnessed in this country—it is not that, far beyond all precedent, the pay, in many, to them, great sacrifices to join the throng —it is not even that the cheers were louder and the enthusiasm more intensified at the meeting than has been heard or witnessed in popular assemblages during our time; it is not to any of these conditions, unmistakeable and significant as they are that the true weight of the day's proceedings should be attached; it is, above and before all, from the silent—I would almost say sullen-demeanour of the people; their measured tread and set faces, as if within they had 'treasured up a wrong;' their determined and unmoved aspect amid all the acclamations of the bystanders as the procession passed through the town, that this memorable occasion derives an imperial—nay more—a national importance." The procession itself was of the usual character, it was composed of the usual elements, and brought together in the usual way. There were "the trades" and the friendly societies, and the League "branches," from the different districts, and sundry other "denominations," all much the same as in August last; and these moved in eight divisions from different points, and marched through the principal streets of the town to Brookfields, where an open-air meeting was held. There were eight platforms erected, from which resolutions were simultaneously proposed, declaring, first, "That the only true and permanent basis of a just and equal representation of the people was registered residential suffrage, protected by the ballot." Secondly, "That the present so-called Reform Bill of Government would increase and intensify the evils of class legislation, and that its checks and restrictions were an insult and injustice to the people." Thirdly, "That whilst the meeting desired to maintain peace, law, and order, it believed the continued obstructions to Reform rendered necessary the course he has adopted; and this meeting hereby calls upon every Liberal members of the House to give Mr. Gladstone such an assurance of future support as will enable him to resume the position he has so ably and faithfully held, and which it is most important he should keep, in order to secure, without protracted agitation, a satisfactory measure of Reform." Among the speakers at the open-air meetings were Mr. Edmund Beales, and other prominent members of the Reform League, Mr. George Potter, and the Revs. R. W. Dale and C. Vince (two of the leading Nonconformist ministers in Birmingham.)

The *Times* estimates the number of processionist at 14,000, and the numbers present at the open-air meeting at 60,000; the *Star* does not venture to commit itself to any numerical calculation, but says it has good and accurate which estimates the numbers at "from 50,000 to 100,000, while another sets them down at 400,000." The *Birmingham Post* puts the numbers present at 300,000.

(From the Daily News.)

In the evening a crowded meeting was held in the town hall in which Mr. Bright took part. When he rose to speak he was received with bursts of cheers, which were renewed again and again. When silence was restored,

Mr. Bright said—It was, I believe, on the 27th of August last that I was permitted to address you from this platform. Since then great changes have taken place in reference to the question in which we look so deep an interest; but in one thing there seems to have been no change—that is, in the determination felt and manifested by the people of Birmingham and of this district in favor of a real and substantial measure of reform Eight months ago you astonished the country by the magnitude of the meeting which you then held. I understood from several of the speakers whom I have consulted to-day that the meeting to-day greatly surpassed the meeting of August last. But though you have not changed and do not intend to change, yet there has been great change in other quarters, and in other persons, and one not altogether unfavourable to the objects which you seek. At this moment there is no political party in this country, whether outside or inside the walls of Parliament, that bases itself upon a denial of the right of the people to a fair extension of the franchise. It is difficult to estimate the measure of this change, but if your will look back only twelve months to the bill that was before parliament in the first session, and remember how it was brought, and what was said about it, you will then be able to discover to some extent the distance that we have marched since then. Since that time a proposition for a 7*l.* rental franchise in the boroughs—for the discussion turned there, as it turned on many upon the borough franchise—was declared to be a measure of the utmost rashness. It was said by many members of the tory party—by some who are now in office in the present government—that it was a measure that would be entirely destructive of the conservative party, and there was a general chorus of observation that Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone were revolutionary characters of the most dangerous complexion. (Laughter.) In all during this session there has been nothing of that kind said. On the contrary men—some eminent in the tory party and some very much the contrary—(laughter)—have come before the house expressing their repentance; in fact, describing to us in touching terms the manner of their conversion, and making a complete confession of the folly and the error of which they were guilty last session. (Laughter and cheers.) In fact, when one remembers—for the sounds have scarcely yet departed—what one remembers what was said last year, we now seem to be in a different atmosphere, and amongst a different order of beings. They utter strange and unaccountable things compared with what they said only one year ago. The fact is that the whole tory party has been dragged from its anchorage. They find no longer any holding ground, and, in their confusion, they offer what they know not what. (Laughter.) Some say that it is a measure far in advance of anything that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Russell proposed; others say it is a highly conservative bill. In point of fact I believe the majority of the supporters of the government find themselves completely bewildered, and as the only solution of their difficulty they have determined to follow Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli wheresoever they may lead. (Laughter.) But there is another striking change. The arrogance which they displayed last session has been abandoned, and something akin to moderation and to weakness has succeeded; and even I, who am considered perhaps the most guilty of all men in regard to this question—even I escape now without one single sentence of that vituperation which was lavishly bestowed upon me during the whole of last session. (Laughter and cheers.) Now why is it that this change has taken place? This is the explanation of it—that since the unfortunate catastrophe which overtook the bill of last session the working men of this country have undertaken to do their own work. (Cheers.) About this time last year I wrote a letter—I am not sure whether to my friend Mr. Beales, or to the secretary of the Reform League—in which I made an observation to this effect, that if the working men of London would come out some day and ask for a reform bill in such numbers that they would fill the space between Charing-cross and the venerable abbey, then I should not be in the least surprised that they would find that which they were looking after. (Laughter and cheers.) I was very much blamed for this observation, which I made in a very innocent letter which I was writing; but it did happen not long afterwards the men of London did come out to look for a reform bill. They did not go to the space between Charing-cross and the venerable abbey, but they went in the direction of Hyde-park—(cheers)—and singular enough to say, they found the railings of Hyde-park just as rotten—giving way on a gentle peaceful pressure—just as rotten as they would do on other occasions when they have undertaken to pull down other barriers raised up against their rights when they are united in demanding them. (Loud cheers.) And then immediately following their example—the example of the men of London—you in Birmingham, somehow simultaneously and unanimously agree that you would have a meeting, and you had a meeting, the fame of which has not yet passed away, and the influence of which is yet felt; and, after you, there were a series of meetings in the north of England and in Scotland, and in the west of Riding, at Leeds, and after that in the west of Scotland, and besides these a thousand other meetings in various parts of the country. Well, then I attribute the change that has taken place to the effect of these meetings, and if there be anything now that stops the way—and there is much—let these meetings go on. (Cheers.) in the West Riding to-morrow there will be a gathering perhaps not less than that you have had to-day, and that the voice of the great people gathering strength as it proceeds from one end of the island to the other, will at last strike with dread those usurpers and impostors who pretending to be a government and assuming to offer reform are offering you the most affronting and insulting measure that has ever yet been proposed. But if this change is not altogether unfavourable, there is one point which after all is a great misfortune. It was referred to by Mr. Wright this evening, and it is this: that this question on which we have set our hearts is at present in the hands of an administration which is not really and truly in favour of the principle which that bill professes to grant. It may be, I think, I am not sure yet, that the Tory party have learned no longer to hate reform; but of this I am quite certain, that they have not truly learned to love it. The bill proves this. It is impossible for any man who really examines the question to go through the bill from the first to the last clause without coming to this conclusion, that it is not the bill of a cabinet of statesmen, that it is the bill of a cabinet made up of tory agents; and there is this proof of it further. The other night a circular was read in the House of Commons, sent forth by the chief tory in London to all the tory agents in the various boroughs in England and Wales, consulting them as to whether the borough suffrage proposed by the government in their bill, or that proposed by Lord Grosvenor in his amendment, would be most likely to serve the interest of the conservative party. (Cheers and hisses.) Every clause of the bill will show the point to which Mr. Scholefield just referred—every clause of the bill proves that the measure has never been intended to satisfy the honest aspirations of the people; but the main object has been to deceive the people, and, under the pretence of granting them reforms, to strengthen conservative interests in the boroughs, I say that last session as well as this the whole debates turned on the borough franchise. Let us examine it for a moment, because it is that point on which the fate of the bill depends. The Reform Act of 1832 gave a vote to every occupier of a dwelling-house or a counting house, or a shop or warehouse or other buildings, except to those below 10*l.* in value—that was the limitation. The bill before parliament proposes not this limit but another; it proposes to give it to the occupier of every dwelling-house only except to all those whose rates are paid by their landlord. The limitation in one case is 10*l.* value, the limitation in the other is that all persons, however good they may be, however respectable in the ordinary sense of the word, however industrious, however intelligent, instructed as well as orderly, and desirous of the political franchise, not one of them is to have a vote if his rates are paid through the means of his landlord. At the same time, Mr. Disraeli confessed in the House of Commons that the multitude of those whose rates are thus paid who he said were just as good as those who paid their own rates, would not be admitted to the franchise. If that be so clearly the object of the limitation, the object of the principle of the bill is not the admission of the people, but the exclusion of the great bulk of them. In addition to this, there is that monstrous proposition of a two years' residence, instead of twelve months, as now. As Mr. Scholefield said, twelve months is a great deal too long; for if a man comes into a house on the 1st of August he cannot vote for two years and four months. If the bill passes, and a man comes to Birmingham from London or Manchester, and takes a shop in your best street, a shop does not give a vote without residence. After the 31st of July, 1867, he cannot have a vote until the 1st of December, 1870. These are the mean contemptible methods by which these persons, whilst pretending to give, seek in every little dirty way to exclude you from the franchise. Look at this limitation as it is proposed in the bill. How will it work? How far is it equal, or what are the kind of its inequalities? There is a return before parliament which gives minute details on this point, and it shows that there are 29 boroughs in England and Wales, 12 of which are very small and ought in any real reform bill to be all disfranchised. In these 29 boroughs the bill will give household suffrage, because all the occupiers in them pay their own rates, and none through the landlord. Every man in them who pays his rates will have a vote. Of these 29 boroughs eight of them are of considerable size; and, curiously enough, out of the whole number of persons who would be enfranchised—that is, in passing every man of them comes upon the register two thirds—that is, 82,000 out of 103,000—are to be found in these eight boroughs to which I refer. Reference has already been made to the special case of Birmingham; but I should like to give you the case of these eight boroughs out of the 29 to which I have alluded. In some of them, where household suffrage will be established under the bill it will admit 82,000. There are eight other boroughs out of the 29, in which supposing that every man comes upon the register, the bill will admit 21,000 only, but it will exclude 100,000. (Hisses.) I will read their names because it will show more clearly the monstrous, the incredible, and the impossible injustice of the bill. The first eight are Huddersfield, York, Bury in Lancashire, Rochdale, Stockport, Oldham, Stock-upon-Trent, and Sheffield. In these eight boroughs the bill, supposing that every man comes on the register, will admit 82,000. The other eight are Hull, Merthyr, Tydvil Norwich, Bradford, the Tower Hamlets, Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham. In these the bill will exclude 100,000. It will admit 2,389 in Birmingham It is a curious fact that a large portion of those to be admitted will be found in Sheffield; in that town no landlord pays the rates. But this bill makes no reckoning of a matter of this kind. It gives to Sheffield 28,000 new voters—it shuts out from Birmingham 36,000. (Cries of "Shame—we won't have it.") The town of Sheffield gets more than a quarter of all the new voters of the 29 boroughs, and it gets more than one-ninth of all the new voters introduced into the boroughs by this bill. I ask you, as sensible men, looking to our legislation upon other matters, whether such a proposition as this is in that case to be accepted by the country, even though it should unfortunately be accepted by parliament. (No, no.) Suppose the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has proposed this bill, had come forward with a budget framed on the same principle. Suppose your taxation or your tariff were so arranged that in one county the taxes should be ten times what they are now, while in another county there should be no taxes at all; that in London and in Hull there should be heavy duties imposed on imported goods, and in Bristol and Liverpool there should be no duties at all. Suppose a bill that has excited the interest of your chamber of commerce, the Bankruptcy Bill, was to be a bill to affect the counties south of the Mersey or south of the Humber, and to have no effect to the north of those rivers. Everybody would say that the government which proposed such legislation was a government that was more fit for Bedlam than the House of Commons, and yet this is the proposition which an eminent but always unsuccessful statesman, Lord Derby, has offered to parliament and the country. What is the actual result of this bill? I will take it up on their own figures, which are the most favourable that can be stated for it. On their own returns they show that throughout the four counties of England and Wales—there are 246,000 persons, male occupiers below the rate of 10*l.*, who might come in if this bill passed; but they admit that which I know to be true, that from a two years' residence and various other obstructions not more than one-half that number would ever find itself upon the list; in fact it is a matter that may be demonstrated that no more than 100,000 actual voters and names would appear upon the borough register in all the boroughs of England and Wales together if this bill, as it now stands, become law. If more than that is to be done it would be done by the repeal of the Small Tenements Act, which is not asking any man to give up his view. that every man should have a vote, or asking any household suffrage man to yield anything from the household suffrage to which he is entitled, but simply what in the House of Commons the unenfranchised are but little represented, and bear in mind fu ther that there are in this country persons whose opinions must be recorded amongst those who are represented now, and no minister and no cabinet can arrange a reform bill upon the basis of meeting the view only of one section of the nation, I said years ago when I was asked at an influential conference of reformers to prepare a reform bill—and, said I, I have to do it, I shall not go upon the principle of satisfying those who think no more should be admitted, or those who think that all should be admitted;" but I added, "What I should say if I were a member of the government is that in the arrangement of a reform bill, you must take into account the opinions not only of the now unenfranchised but of those who are enfranchised, and you must endeavour to ascertain what is the average view of the whole country, and to propose a bill which the whole country, with its general knowledge and intelligence, will honestly sanction." (Cheers.) I believe that that is a principle which if Mr. Gladstone were speaking here, he would be willing to accept as the line of his own conduct. I come, then, to speak of the proposition which he was willing to make. First of all he is against connecting the voting power in any way whatsoever with the question of rating or payment of rates. In the bill of last year he proposed to sweep away all above 10*l.*, and from all that were retranchised before all question of payment of rates, and at the same time he is altogether and most resolutely opposed to that monstrous injustice which it is endeavoured by this bill to perpetrate in dealing with what is called the compound householder on different terms from those offered to the man who pays his own rates. At the same time, Mr. Gladstone, as you know from his speeches, is altogether against extending the duration of the present parliament for one year to three. Perhaps you are not aware of the effect which a "two" instead of a "one" may have in making up a register. I will give you one fact with regard to the town of Rochdale, in which I live. The number of electors there is rather under 1,500 in a population of more than 40,000. How many persons would you suppose live in premises, have houses, shops, warehouses, counting-houses, or other buildings of the Reform Bill value of 10*l.* and yet who are kept off the register because they have not resided in the borough the full time of twelve months? Not less than 300 persons out of 1,800. There are 1,500 now, and there would be 1,800 if the twelve months' residence did not obstruct them. Those persons were only two years, you some there would be 600 kept off instead of 300. You will therefore see the intense importance of a proposition of this nature. Mr. Gladstone is urgently against any extension of the time from twelve months to two years; and he can be no honest or earnest reformer who can tolerate a thing like that. (Cheers.) It would be better to have a bill that was not so complicated and free from all tricks, that did not look with a favourable eye on all the men who pay their own rates at Sheffield and look down with a forbidding frown and excluding gesture upon the 36,000 honest men who occupy dwelling houses in the town of Birmingham. Now, the abolition of the ratepaying clauses above 10*l.* as calculated would add 60,000 votes to the register and of those 60,000 a large proportion would be working men. Mr. Gladstone proposed an amendment that the franchise should be fixed upon a rating value of 5*l.*; but he found that the rule of rating varies so much in different boroughs that in some boroughs a 5*l.* rating would be as good a 6*l.* rental, in others as other it would be no better than a 7*l.*, 8*l.*, or even 9*l.* rental; and, therefore, he found that a 5*l.* rating alone would be sufficient; and he proposed in another form to substitute for the 5*l.* rating a rental value of about 6*l.*, 6*l.* 5*s.*, or 6*l.* 10*s.*, which I will take the liberty of explaining to you. Mind there are a great number of persons who treat the question as if we could do just what we like. We have just learned that we can do very little of what we like. Let us see what is the difference between the proposition of Mr. Gladstone, which we may approve of or not, and the proposition of the government before us. Mr. Gladstone's ratepaying clause would admit 60,000 voters; a 5*l.* rating or a 6*l.* rental from the government's own returns would give to 330,000 persons the chance of coming upon the register. You would require to deduct from them one-third to ascertain the actual number that would come on the register with one year's residence, and that would give 224,000; and add the 60,000 to them and it is clear that Mr. Gladstone's proposition, which in some degree was also a compromise, would have given, this week, would have brought 284,000 new voters into the boroughs, whereas the bill of the government, as it stands on their own showing, would not have added 100,000 new electors. Now, I am obliged to admit, whatever anybody may say to the contrary, that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone, which would admit 284,000 new voters without any extinction, without any contest, about rating and without any fresh bargains with their landlords, without any long correspondence with the overseers is a much better proposition than a bill which, according to the admissions of Mr. Hardy, the Pre-ident of the Poor-law Board, would not admit more than 118,000, but I believe not really more than 100,000 new voters in the boroughs. This is not all by any means. Mr. Beales comes from London, and he has, therefore, a particular sentiment in favour of the admission of lodgers. In London, without this, the bill of the government is not an enfranchising bill at all, because, as a rule all houses in London are 10*l.* in value or upwards. Now, I am not disposed to object to strive for the emancipation of the newspaper press; it is a great object to extend the blessings of our ancient and noble institutions to the great mass of the people. (Cheers.) I therefore would rather not now begin to pursue phantoms which fly as fast as I can pursue. I am not about to say that there should be no rental, no value, no limit, that there should be nothing other than absolute manhood suffrage, or a pure and simple household suffrage. I ask any man who desires manhood suffrage to come with me and my colleague, to sit for a session with us and see what there is in front of us, what there is behind, and what there is around us of rottenness and insincerity—(cheers)—and when you have seen all this I will undertake to say that you will be glad to strive for and to accept any real, great, and substantial gain for the people, although it may not be the whole thing or near the point to which your aspirations extend. As my honfriend said in his speech, he could not find any sound portion in the bill, as I might say figuratively from the crown of its head to the sole of its foot. I have spoken of the borough franchise; so in the counties. Mr. Disraeli tells us how many millions live in the counties. They live there, no doubt, by no favour of his; they have been there or their ancestors such longer than he and his ancestors have been; but of all these millions he does not propose to enfranchise them—his affection for them is wonderful, but it does not go as far as that. I recollect a story in an old French comedy of a bear who was very fond of a priest, and so fond of him that he actually eat him up. In the same way Mr. Disraeli is wonderfully fond of the inhabitants of the counties. He tells of their towns, and their large villages which are not enfranchised; but now, when he brings in this bill, although he himself, in 1859, proposed to reduce the county franchise, although the same franchise was proposed by the bill of Lord Palmerston's government in 1860, and in the bill of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone last year—he now proposes a 15*l.* rating, which is really, as I believe, little lower than a 20*l.* rental in the counties. I would do rather more for the counties if I was what they call a great statesman introducing a reform bill, or else I would say rather less about them. (Cheers and laughter.) There is no question of position in the bill by which everybody may vote by what they call voting papers. They have been introduced for the universities, and I believe that the electors for the universities, who are for the most part clergymen residing in different parts of the country, may send in their votes by letter, without its being productive of any evil effects, and with great convenience to themselves; but when it comes to be proposed to do the same thing in the case of the multitude of voters, whether in the counties for in the boroughs. I say you are not adopting the ballot; you are not providing with all its evils, and coupled with whatever advantages there may be in it. And I un ertake to say, from an examination of it, that from all I have heard from persons who have seen it in operation, especially in elections for guardians, it would not be possible to contrive a system that could be more fairly styled bribery and corruption made easy than this system of voting pap r. (Laughter and cheers.) And then the next point is that of the distribution of seats, in which there is the most transparent job attempted to be perpetrated that probably ever was seen in a bill. There are 23 small boroughs returning two members now, and Mr. Disraeli proposes to take one member from each of these; that gives 23 seats. He distributes them in this manner:—He gives 15 of them to the counties and seven of them to the boroughs, and one of them to the University of London; but he sees that that is a proposition to which I could not agree, in which there is the most transparent job attempted to be perpetrated that probably ever was seen in a bill. There are 23 small boroughs returning two members now, and Mr. Disraeli proposes to take one member from each of these; that gives 23 seats. 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He distributes them in this manner:—He gives 15 of them to the counties and seven of them to the boroughs, and one of them to the University of London; but he sees that there is a great inequality in the case of some of the boroughs with exaggerated colony, but I will venture to say this of Mr. Gladstone—and there is no man in either house who undertakes to deny it—that since 1832 there has been no man of the first influence or rank in the country who has imparted into this question of reform so much of conviction, so much of earnestness, so much of zeal, as has been imparted during the last two years by the present leader of the liberal party. (Cheers.) Who is there in the House of Commons who equals him in knowledge of all political questions? who equals him in earnestness? who equals him in eloquence? who equals him in courage and fidelity to his convictions? (Cheers.) If these gentlemen say that they will not follow him have any one who is equal, let them show him. If they can point out any statesman who can add dignity and grandeur to the stature of Mr. Gladstone, let them produce him. I say that it is a principle which for the last year a small section of forty men, or thereabouts, of professing liberals, destroyed an honest and acceptable—I speak of the people—an acceptable bill of the late government, and with it they also destroyed the government which proposed it; about an equal number have this year to a great extent destroyed the power of the opposition, and may assist an anti-reforming government to pass a very bad measure on the greatest question of our time—(cheers)—and having done all the mischief which they could, they begin to write silly letters to their constituents. What can be done in parliamentary parties if every man is to pursue his own "line of duty?" One party in one house will be willing to go so far, another party in the other house will be willing to go so far, and all probability just as it will be, to the friends of the bill who are not the friends of reform. (Cheers.) I am sure you will wonder how it can be that such a thing could happen amongst the liberal party. I will tell you that, in the House of Commons, I will undertake to say, for the most corrupt that has been elected and assembled since the Reform Bill. I am not able to say what is his cost to seat these 650 members in that house, but if I said it had cost them and their friends a million of money I should be about as near under the mark. I believe it has cost more to seat these 650 men there than it has cost to seat all the members of all the other representative and legislative assemblies in the world that are now in existence in different countries of the globe; and without a man's intending to be corrupt, this state of things makes him inevitably corrupt. Mr. Scholefield and I are in a position to take what some would call too favourable and too high a view of this matter. We come here and don't meet with a contest, and are not asked to pay expenses, but there are many members who pay always from 1,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* for their election, and although there are 650 in the House of Commons who are too honest, I believe, to be swayed by that consideration, still there are great numbers, I am satisfied, who are willing to take almost any kind of measure on any subject from any government rather than go back to their constituents with the chance, first of all, of not coming back to the house at all, and with the certainty that if they stand a contest they must spend thousands, and so they are willing to tolerate a tory government and a tory reform bill, to break up the liberal party, to do anything whatever, as they say, to settle the question in that House of Commons, style and fashion, in this parliament, and during the present session, and not as the great body of the people wish it to be settled, and they are ready to bear all this rather than have a contest with their constituents. I am sure you must have seen amongst those who met in the tea-room, but there were some of whom I should not like exactly to say that, there were some who were ignorant of party tactics, and who fancied that if the liberal house